

M'KINLEY AND DINGLEY.

False Claims of the Protection Press.

President McKinley's address at the banquet in New York of the National Association of Manufacturers was even more beggarly in tone and inconsistent in declaration than was Secretary Gage's speech at Philadelphia earlier in the week.

The secretary of the treasury insulted the intelligence of the American people by an attempt to reconcile a bimetallic currency reform scheme, the title of which is "to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard and remove, as far as possible, doubts and fears on that point." By following a similar line of argument in his New York speech President McKinley has added to the Gage insult.

The president, with the unctuous manner often assumed by advocates of a weak cause, tried to make black appear white. He congratulated the manufacturers upon the prospect of extending, "not their notes, but their business." When first he addressed them, he said they were trying to regain what they had lost the previous year. He intended this to mean that they had suffered actual loss of trade territory by the operations of the Wilson tariff law and had not only already regained all that was thus lost, but had really extended that territory by the operations of the Dingley law.

There is such a wide divergence in the president's professed view of this effect of the law and of the expressed opinion made by its author on the floor of the house at Washington a few days ago as to leave no common ground for these two great apostles of protection to stand upon. Mr. Dingley confessed that protection could never be effective as long as there were no uniform restrictions upon the hours of labor in this country. In other words, protection narrows the market to the home consumption, and the only way in which production can be made profitable under such a system is to restrict it, by act of legislation, within the defined limits of consumption.

President McKinley told the National Association of Manufacturers that they "are now to go out and possess what you have never had before," meaning thereby that the Dingley law was opening new, broader and more profitable markets for them.

The Dingley plea for a constitutional amendment to restrict and equalize hours of labor, in order to limit production as the only means by which protection will ever be effective, exposes the fallacy of the president's theory. The strike of New England cotton spinners because of a heavy reduction in their wages caused by overproduction is a flat denial, in the most positive and practical manner, of the president's claim that the Dingley law has widened the market for American manufacturers.

However, most of the men who listened to the president's speech were aware that his claims were false, for they are men whose judgment ultimately is influenced only by the most practical test—results. With possibly a few exceptions, not a manufacturer who heard the president's lame defense of Dingleyism has experienced any benefit from that policy except as it fosters trusts and limits production. —St. Louis Republic.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

—The question of how much Hanna's election cost has been settled. All those connected with it say nothing—Chicago Dispatch.

—Some of Mr. Hanna's money has been found. It should be returned to him, care of Mr. McKinley at the white house.—Atlanta Constitution.

—In moving into the white house, Mr. Hanna has kindly consented to let the previous tenant remain as a roomer for the present.—Albany Argus.

—Maine's drop in extraordinary large this year. Nelson Dingley complacently rubs his hands and says: "Look at that, now!"—Kansas City Times.

—Boss Hanna has split the republican party in Ohio and wiped it out in Louisiana. If a boss could be used for political purposes, the republican party could throw Hanna into bankruptcy.—St. Louis Dispatch.

—President McKinley made a wheelhorse political speech to the National Association of Manufacturers, but the way he shied off from the subject of the New England mill strikes was more worthy of a skittish colt.—St. Louis Republic.

—The most intimate political friends of Mr. Hanna did not seem to be proud of his election. They do not want to publish the means by which it was attained. They seem to be desirous of allowing the matter to fade away. They have the bird and want to stop the discharge of firearms.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—The gold reserve, dearly beloved fellow-citizens, now exceeds the sum of \$160,000,000. So of course, you are prosperous, and everything is all right. What! You are not? Well, then, Pierpont Morgan is prosperous, any how; so cheer up. He fixed up the gold reserve, you know.—N. Y. Journal.

—The attorney general of the United States, who has always been the friend of trusts, has been promoted to the supreme bench, and another attorney general appointed who exactly fills his place. The trusts are losing no ground under this administration.—Columbus (O.) Press.

—The present condition of the trade is a terrible example of the effects and the defects of protection. If the democratic party in the house of representatives had not become a fen of stagnant waters tenanted only by tadpoles, Cuba, Hawaii and Mr. Teller's resolution would be forgotten in the country's amusement at the daily "baiting" of Dingley.—Philadelphia Times.

—No longer is there any semblance of doubt as to the proper answer to the oft-put question: "Who is the biggest man in the McKinley administration?" Mark Hanna is closer to the president and has a stronger pull with him than all the members of the McKinley cabinet taken together. He not only sleeps in the white house, but sleeps near the executive. When an idea or a scheme comes to Mark in the middle of the night all he needs to do is to run into the president's room, wake him up and impress it on his attention. Talk about the "kitchen cabinets" of other administrations! Compared with Hanna and Hannaism ensconced in the executive mansion they are naught.—Boston Globe.

M'KINLEY'S STRADDLE.

The President's Attitude on the Money Question.

No sooner has President McKinley delivered himself of most emphatic utterances on the financial question in his New York after-dinner speech than all the newspaper editors in the country fall to quarreling with each other over what the speech meant.

There is no other man in the United States who can say so much that sounds convincing while he is saying it and whose meaning so many different things when it is said. This gift may be gratifying to the president, but it is the cause of much anguish of spirit on the part of his friends.

In New York the president, with earnest and impressive words, pledged the government as follows:

"Nothing should ever tempt us, nothing will tempt us, to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment."

This declaration has set the gold clique wild with joy as proof positive that the president was at last thoroughly committed to the monometallic gold theory of currency. For the moment, doubtless, the president thought he was a believer in the single gold standard, but he did not confine himself to the statement quoted.

With true McKinley evasion he wandered on and away from the narrow golden gate and said: "We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote."

Thus, by quoting the republican platform, the president cast down the high hopes of the gold advocates and, in the forcible but inelegant language of the gambling table, may be said to have "straddled" the financial question.

Everybody seems to be agreed that the president delivered a very important speech in New York the other night. Everybody says it will go ringing around the world. But no two people can be found who can agree on exactly what position the president took on the currency question.—Chicago Dispatch.

WORKINGMEN DUPED.

The Poor Victims of Protection and

The thousands of protected workingmen who are now "walking around" looking for some capitalist who will permit them to work may congratulate themselves that Grover the Fat is worth five or six millions of dollars; that the Standard Oil company's profits during the year were over \$10,000,000; and that J. Pierpont Morgan controls nearly one-third of the railway mileage of the United States; that the sugar trust is making 60 per cent. profit; that Pullman left \$30,000,000; and that Mark Hanna's \$8 McKinley, in the interest of the poor national banker, has urged congress to authorize the company to use the currency to issue loan money to the poor national banker at the rate of one-half of one per cent., and which the banker can loan at eight or ten per cent., or, in other words, Mark Hanna's \$8 McKinley desires the government—the people—to issue to his masters, the bankers, \$1,000 in money, for which the poor national banker shall pay the government—the people—five dollars per year, and for which it is expected the people—the government—will pay the poor national banker from \$80 to \$100 per year in advance. The work the people may further congratulate themselves upon is that they cannot object to the consent of some capitalist to be allowed to work, they are free men, and they can either steal or starve.—Rights of Man.

Charmingly Exclusive.

If the "common herd" has any idea that it can attend a McKinley reception, the "common herd" is very much mistaken. This fact was made evident by the results through the masterly tactics displayed by Private Secretary Porter, who managed the recent affair at the white house in a manner that would have done credit to the late lamented Ward McAllister. So cleverly did Porter conduct affairs that not one "vulgar person" was present to jostle the elbows of Mark Hanna, and the function proved to be delightfully and aristocratically "exclusive." President McKinley, although considerable of an autocrat, never succeeded in barring out the people. Perhaps he did not wish to do this, but McKinley represents close corporations, and his reception was of that character. As the dispatches put it: "The wives of the cabinet ministers and the ladies of the diplomatic corps fairly showed complacency in the Secretary Porter for his successful management of the first important official function of the year." How sweet and how characteristic of republican institutions!

Mark Is Mmm.

For some reason or other Mr. Hanna has been remarkably quiet since his return to Washington. His self-effacement is the more remarkable because there have been several occasions on which he could have displayed his social charm, although considerable of an autocrat, never succeeded in barring out the people. Perhaps he did not wish to do this, but McKinley represents close corporations, and his reception was of that character. As the dispatches put it: "The wives of the cabinet ministers and the ladies of the diplomatic corps fairly showed complacency in the Secretary Porter for his successful management of the first important official function of the year." How sweet and how characteristic of republican institutions!

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COTTON SEED MEALS.

No Other Food Varies Quite So Much in Composition.

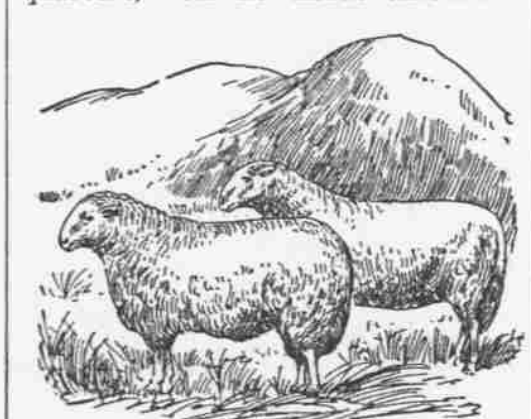
Much has been said and written relative to the use of cotton seed meal as a cattle feed. Nearly all investigators agree in giving it a high value and urge dairymen to use this material, not only because it is a cheap source of protein, but because it also has a high manurial value. Practical feeders differ greatly in their estimates of cotton seed meal. Some seem to use it very satisfactorily for awhile, and later conclude that the feed is not well adapted for their purposes. Occasionally a feeder observes that the health of his animals is affected by the feeding of cotton seed too freely, and it sometimes happens that even after animals have been fed for months with apparent success that they are injured by its continued use. It has also happened that cows fed upon cotton seed meal do well for a time, and that after the milk flow is diminished without any apparent cause.

There are at present no other concentrated feeding stuffs which vary so much in composition as cotton seed meals from different sources and different mills. Within three weeks the Maine agricultural experiment station has examined samples varying from 22 per cent. to over 53 per cent. of protein. This great variation in different lots of cotton seed meal may explain the different estimates of different practical feeders and of the same feeders at different times. If a cow is fed a cotton seed meal containing 25 per cent. protein, and is then fed an equal weight of a meal containing 52 per cent., it is evident that the amount of protein which she receives will have been doubled by the change. If she has been fed up to her full capacity in the first instance, such an increase might result disastrously. On the other hand, changing from a cotton seed of high protein content to one of low protein content would diminish the milk flow unless the amount of meal fed is also correspondingly increased. —Rural World.

THE MODERN CHEVIOT.

It Is a Compact, Well-Formed and Profitable Breed.

The distinctively local breed of sheep on the Cheviot hills, lying along the border of England and Scotland, is the Cheviot, typical specimens of which are graphically depicted herewith. The old Cheviot sheep was a leggy, thin-boned animal, though very hardy and vigorous, enduring the vicissitudes of storms and colds nearly as well as black-faced sheep. The modern Cheviot is a compact, well-formed sheep, well filled out in the quarters, with no undue amount of



CHEVIOT SHEEP AS THEY APPEAR AT HOME.

laylight below it. The tails of all Cheviots are left long enough to reach the hocks. This needed protection, especially to the udders of ewes, is rendered practically on account of the dry nature of the usual forage, which obviates the danger of scouring. The legs below the knees and hocks, as well as the face, is covered by a close growth of short, stiff, white hair. The fleece is so dense and close as to be almost impenetrable to rain and cold. The ewes clip from five to seven pounds each, thus two to three pounds more. The wool is of medium length, strong and firm, furnishing the staple for those durable cloths known as cheviots. The live weight of ewes and wethers ranges from 100 to 120 pounds. The mutton is finely marbled, juicy and palatable. Ewes are prolific, averaging three lambs to two ewes annually, and are good mothers, with abundance of milk.—Farm and Home.

A Steady Walking Gait.

Walking is one of the gait that is nearly always neglected, and yet an active, quick, clear-footed walk is a valuable trait for the horse intended for the farm, for use as a roadster or for a soldier. A horse broken to harness is generally trained for action, but the side of some steady old animal, and the youngster, if inclined to walk fast, soon begins to learn that it is not the thing to do. For that reason it is best to break a young horse in a single harness or under the saddle, and train him to be a good walker, as well as good at other gait. A three-year-old is generally a better walker than he will be at any other age if he is kept as a harness horse, unless specially trained with a view to brisk, active movement in that gait.—Prairie Farmer.

Training a Shepherd Pup.

To train a shepherd puppy to drive cows and sheep, be sure that the sire and dam were trained to do what you wish of the pup, and that he naturally goes to the heel and not to the head. If these are secured, the training is easy, and only consists in teaching the pup to come at once when called. Then take him on a string with you a few times, so as to let him get used to seeing the cows or sheep, and let them become acquainted with the pup. Then let him go, but keep him near you to avoid getting him hurt and frightened, and little by little he will come to understand what he is to do and how to do it.—Dakota Field and Farm.

Corn for Fattening Sheep.

The results of various trials declare corn to be the most profitable grain for fattening sheep. But practice teaches that other grains must be fed with it to maintain the appetites of the sheep and keep them otherwise healthy. It will likely be safest and best under most conditions to start the fattening with oats or bran, then introduce as much corn as possible, and finish the fattening with a mixture containing one part oats, one part oil meal, and three parts corn by weight.—Prof. J. A. Craig.

The profitable line of production is to maintain good health with early maturity.

Chronic Rheumatism.

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich. The subject of this sketch is fifty-six years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When seventeen years old he hurt his shoulder and a few years after commenced to have rheumatic pains in it. On taking a slight cold or the least strain, sometimes without any apparent cause whatever, the trouble would start, and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.

He suffered for over thirty years, and the last decade he had suffered so much that he was unable to do any work. To this frequent occurrence of dizzy spells were added, making him almost a helpless invalid.



He is now well and happy.

IN ALL SORTS OF WEATHER.

He tried the best physicians but without benefit, and has used several special rheumatic cures, but was not helped. About one year and six months ago he read the paper of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and concluded to try this remedy.

After taking the first box he felt some what better, and after using three boxes, the pains entirely disappeared, the dizziness left him, and he has now for over a year been entirely free from all his former trouble, and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.

He is loud in his praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His post office address is Lorenzo Neeley, Horton, Jackson County, Michigan.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All druggists sell them.

SHE TOOK THE HINT.

At home stations the private soldiers' washing is usually done by the married soldiers, who are given a small sum of money for the purpose.

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A PERFECT HOME SECURED AT LITTLE COST.

Joan and Theodore Sirovski, formerly residents of Michigan, but now living in Alameda, California, before taking up their home there visited the country as delegates. They reported to the Government of the Dominion of Canada the results of their observations, and from this report extracts have been taken, which are published below:

"We have visited a number of most desirable locations, and are highly pleased with the country as a whole, it being beyond our highest expectations. We find here a prosperous and well-contented lot of people. They have comfortable homes, and their vast fields of wheat and other crops in addition to their herds of choice cattle, indicate prosperity in the full sense of the word. In conversation with the farmers throughout our trip we learned that the majority of them came here with very limited means, and some with no more than enough to bring them here, to make their own little do. They all claim that this is the only country for a poor man, or one with little means, to get a start and make a home for himself and family. As you are aware, we were a little shaky and undecided before leaving Detroit, but have determined since that we, with our friends, will make this country our future home. It is far from being the wilderness we had pictured it to be; it is, instead, a land having all the conveniences required by modern civilization, such as railroads, markets, stores, churches, schools, etc., in fact, it is almost as well developed as the welfare of themselves and families at heart."

The Messrs. Sirovski selected the Alameda district, but what they say of it applies to the whole country. They speak of the fact that to be in great quantities, of the land that can be had by digging from 10 to 20 feet, and of the good grazing land that had almost everywhere. There is plenty of wood for building material, and for fuel, while coal is convenient, and sells at low prices at the mines. In driving through the country they passed many acres of wild prairie, and said and say they can speak highly of their favor, as they could not resist temptation to stop and eat.

Having already transacted on your valuable space, I shall defer further reference to Western Canada for another issue. An illustrated pamphlet recently issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, giving a complete description of the country will be forwarded free to all who write for it.

WESTERN CANADA.

It Might Pay.

Great Editor (metaphorically)—I wonder if it wouldn't pay for us to start a religious department in our Sunday edition.

Managing Editor (metaphorically)—I've got a scrap book at home full of first-rate jokes about bishops.—N. Y. Weekly.

An Old War-Horse of Journalism Discovers the Virtue of a Medicinal Variety.

There are only a few of them left. Since Chas. A. Durn's death, Dr. H. J. Medill, the war-horse of the Chicago Tribune, is the chief surviving representative of the class of virile, aggressive editorial giants.

To have mud thrown at him was part of the profession at all times, but to find health in mud was a new innovation. That is what Joseph Medill has been doing of late.

Medill is an investigator and when the stories of the miraculous Magno-Mud at Indiana Mineral Springs began to spread in the country, the great editor became interested and eventually decided to try this mysterious substance on his own rheumatic limbs and weigh its value in his own weight, strength and vitality.

The final result of the experiment was an unqualified success. Medill went back to Chicago in September, and wrote an editorial about Magno-Mud with his own pen. Next he wrote a story about a little of the mud-treatment. In November he went down again, and since the new bath house is complete he expects to be a regular visitor four times a year.

This mud-treatment in which Mr. Medill found so much virtue, is peculiar, yet logical. After all, every form of mud is rich in earth, which is the great destroyer and assimilator of dead and effete matter. At the Indiana Mineral Springs, the mud is a beautiful natural amphoteric, the slopes being given with magnificent oaks. At the foot of converging hills, the mud is rich in earth, which is the great destroyer and assimilator of dead and effete matter. At the Indiana Mineral Springs, the mud is a beautiful natural amphoteric, the slopes being given with magnificent oaks. At the foot of converging hills, the mud is rich in earth, which is the great destroyer and assimilator of dead and effete matter.

The mud is applied to the patient on a cot, the subject being entirely encased in the substance, steamed to proper temperature. It then acts as a powerful stimulant to the skin, superficial blood vessels and nerves, opens the pores and initiates the blood, dissolving all uric acid deposits. Nothing can be simpler or more rational.

"Lemme un' try," said Mr. Erastus Pinkly. "Is er locksmir er man dat knows all 'bout how ter open all kin er locks?" "Well, I dunno how 'tis, but I sh'ld say 'er." "What did you do see?" "Er locksmir down in de makhet a buyin' 'is chickens."—Washington Free.

Preck McKinley Vs. Free Silver.

A battle of giants is going to take place this summer on 30,000 farms in America, not in talk or votes, but in yields. Salzer's new potato marvells are not only above, and he offers a price for the biggest potato yield, also \$400 in gold for suitable name for his corn (17 inches long) and oat prodigies. Only seedsmen in America growing grasses, clovers and farm seeds and selling potatoes at \$1.50 a barrel. The editor urges you to try Salzer's Northern Farm seeds, and to send THIS NOTICE WITH 10 CTS. IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for a new farm seed catalog, worth \$10.00, 2¢ a start, and their big catalogue, 2¢.

Slipped and fell; had sprain. Never Mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.

Wise men make feasts that fools may eat and get the gout.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

New York, February 7, 1898.		
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
COTTON—Middling.....	5 1/2	6
EGGS—All Grades.....	30	40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	60	36 1/2
POPK—New Mess.....	10 25	10 50
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling.....	5 1/2	6
BEEVES—Steers.....	3 25	5 15
EGGS—All Grades.....	30	40
CALVES—(per head).....	5 00	9 75
HOGS—Pair to Select.....	3 50	3 00
EGGS—All Grades.....	30	40
FLOUR—Patents.....	4 70	4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard Winter.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	60	36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	40	24
EGGS—All Grades.....	30	40
RYE—No. 2.....	3 60	8 00
TOBACCO—Leaf Burley.....	4 50	12 00
EGGS—Clear Timothy.....	7 50	10 00
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	30	40
BACON—Clear Rib.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
LARD—Prime Steam.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	3 75	5 45
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	3 75	4 75
EGGS—All Grades.....	30	40
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....	1 60	4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 2 (spring).....	1 1/2	1 3/4
CORN—No. 2 Red (new).....	60	36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	40	24
EGGS—All Grades.....	30	40
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	3 75	5 00
HOGS—All Grades.....	3 50	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
WHEAT—No. 2 (spring).....	1 1/2	1 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	4 1/2	25
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—High Grade.....	2 40	4 90
CORN—No. 2.....	30	36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30	20
HAY—Choice.....	14 00	14 50
POPK—Standard Mess.....	10	10 25
EGGS—All Grades.....	6 1/2	5 1/2
COTTON—Middling.....	5 1/2	6
SAN FRANCISCO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	95 1/2	97
CORN—No. 3 Mixed.....	30	31 1/2
POPK—New Mess.....	10 25	10 7 1/2
EGGS—All Grades.....	30	40
COTTON—Middling.....	5 1/2	6